interpreted with caution due to the small size of the ceramic sample.

A total of 53 nails and nail fragments were recovered along the entire 1200' proposed right-of-way. Thirty of these nails can be identified as cut nails. Similarly, relatively few brick fragments (205 fragments weighing 2.3 kilograms) were found by archaeological testing. No concentrations of structurally-related artifacts were located by either Phase I or Phase II testing.

Conclusions and Recommendations

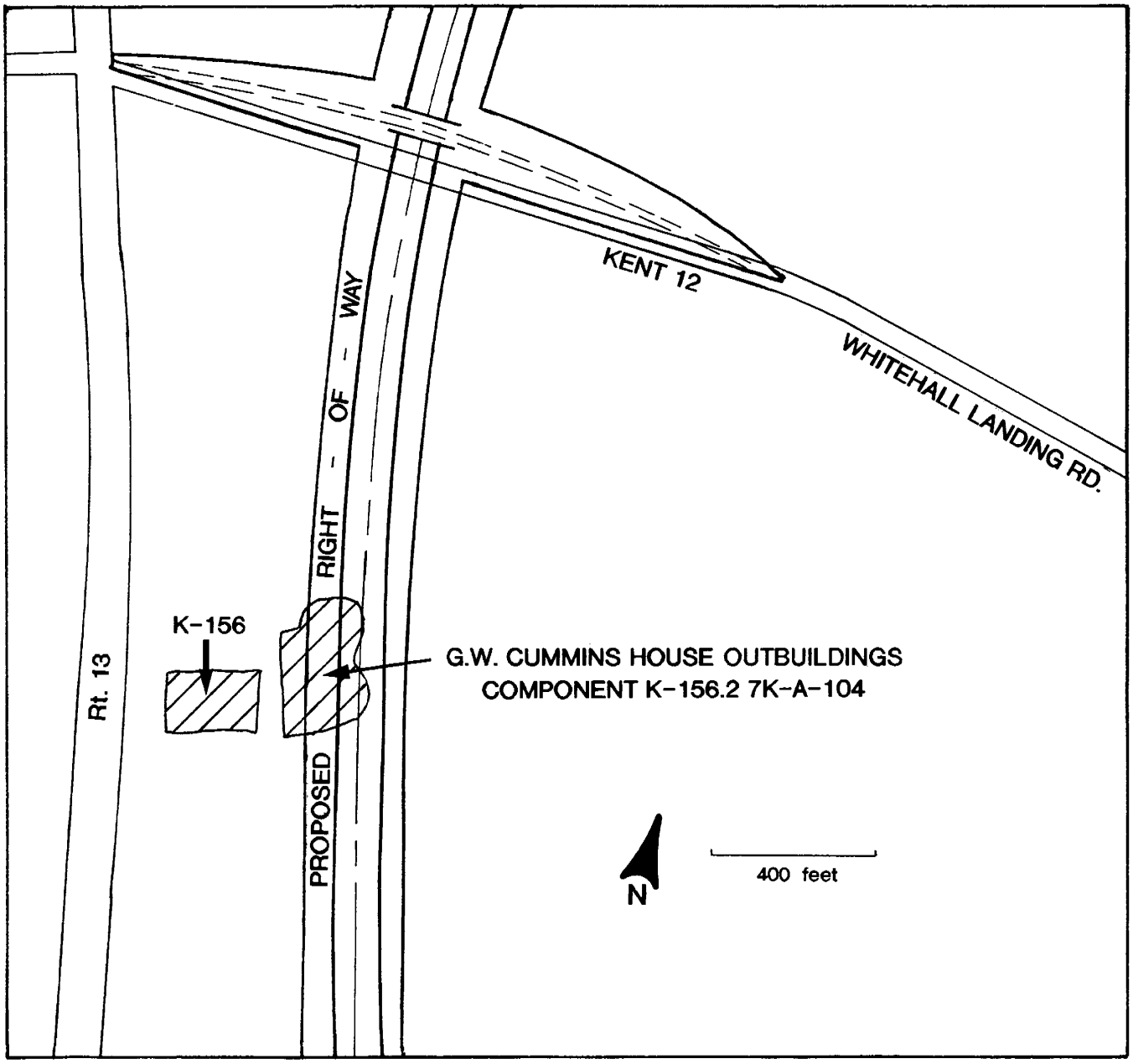
In conclusion, archaeological testing confirmed that the John Denny House is not within the limits of the proposed right-of-way and thus will not be impacted by the construction of the Proposed State Route 1 Relief Route. Archival research indicated the potential for an owner- and tenant-occupied agricultural complex occupied from the third quarter of the eighteenth until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. No historic features or concentrations of artifacts were located and no further work is recommended.

G. W. CUMMINS HOUSE OUTBUILDINGS COMPONENT

The G. W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component (K-156.2, 7K-A-104) are located approximately 200' east of the G. W. Cummins House (K-156.1) in a plowed woodlot (Figure 33). The limits of the site appear in Figure 34. The site consists of the remains of seven mid-nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural outbuildings associated with George W. Cummins' large farm, "Woodlawn." All of the outbuildings but two are located within

FIGURE 33

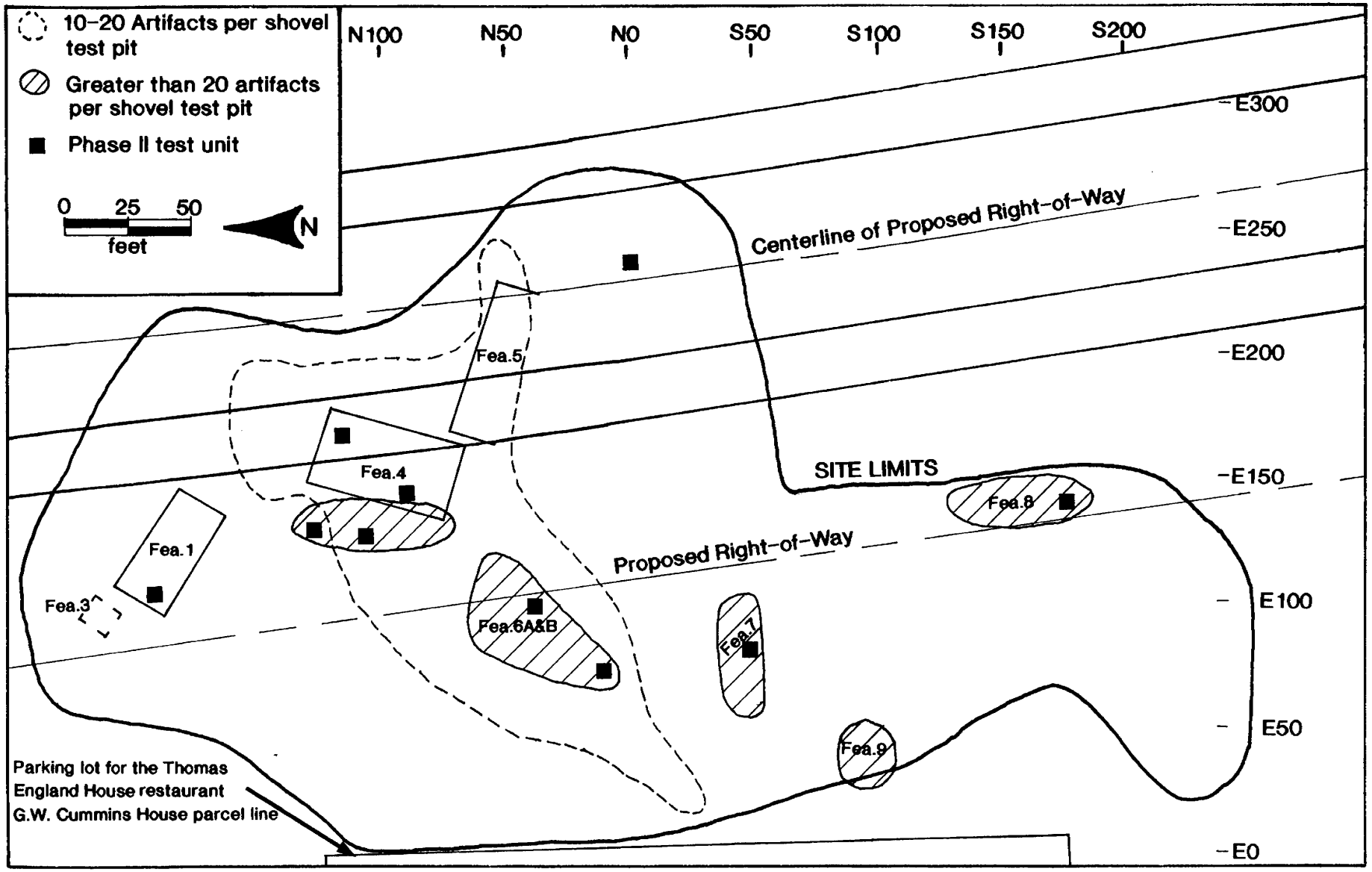
G.W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component, Location of the Site and the Proposed Right-of-Way



the proposed right-of-way and will be impacted by the construction of the Proposed State Route 1 Relief Route. None of the outbuildings, however, are associated with the known eighteenth century occupation of K-156.1. Thus, these outbuildings do not contribute to the eighteenth century historic

FIGURE 34

G.W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component, Showing Site Limits, Features 1-9, and Phase II Test Excavations



occupation that was the basis of the listing of the G. W. Cummins House (K-156.1) on the National Register of Historic Places. The outbuildings are not included within the bounds of the National Register component. While they are not eligible for the period of significance of the existing G. W. Cummins House nomination, the outbuildings component is significant archaeologically to a later, nineteenth century period. Phase II testing, however, constituted data recovery and no further work is recommended.

Site History

The G. W. Cummins House Outbuildings are clearly visible in a 1948 U. S. Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph (Figure 35). George W. Cummins purchased parts of the property between 1838-1853 and received portions of the 180 acre property from his wife Evelina M. (Denny) Cummins. Cummins was the second child of Suzanne Holliday Wilson and George Cummins who married in 1806. Cummins was born in 1809 and married Evelina M. Denny in 1837. Cummins was a wealthy Smyrna merchant, gentleman farmer, and bank director who owned at least seven large tenant farms in northern Duck Creek Hundred near his "Mansion home," as he described it in his 1888 will, at Woodlawn.

By 1888, Cummins owned over 2,500 acres of land in Kent County (Scharf 1888: 111). The inter-related Morris, Wilson, Holliday, Denny, and Cummins families were substantial eighteenth and nineteenth century landowners in Smyrna and Duck Creek Hundred. A chain of title for the G. W. Cummins property from 1838 to 1987 emphasizing the nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the site is given in Table 6. Prior to Cummins' purchase, the property had been in the possession of the Denny,

FIGURE 35

Detail of a 1948 U.S. Soil Conservation Service Aerial Photograph Showing the G.W. Cummins House and Outbuildings

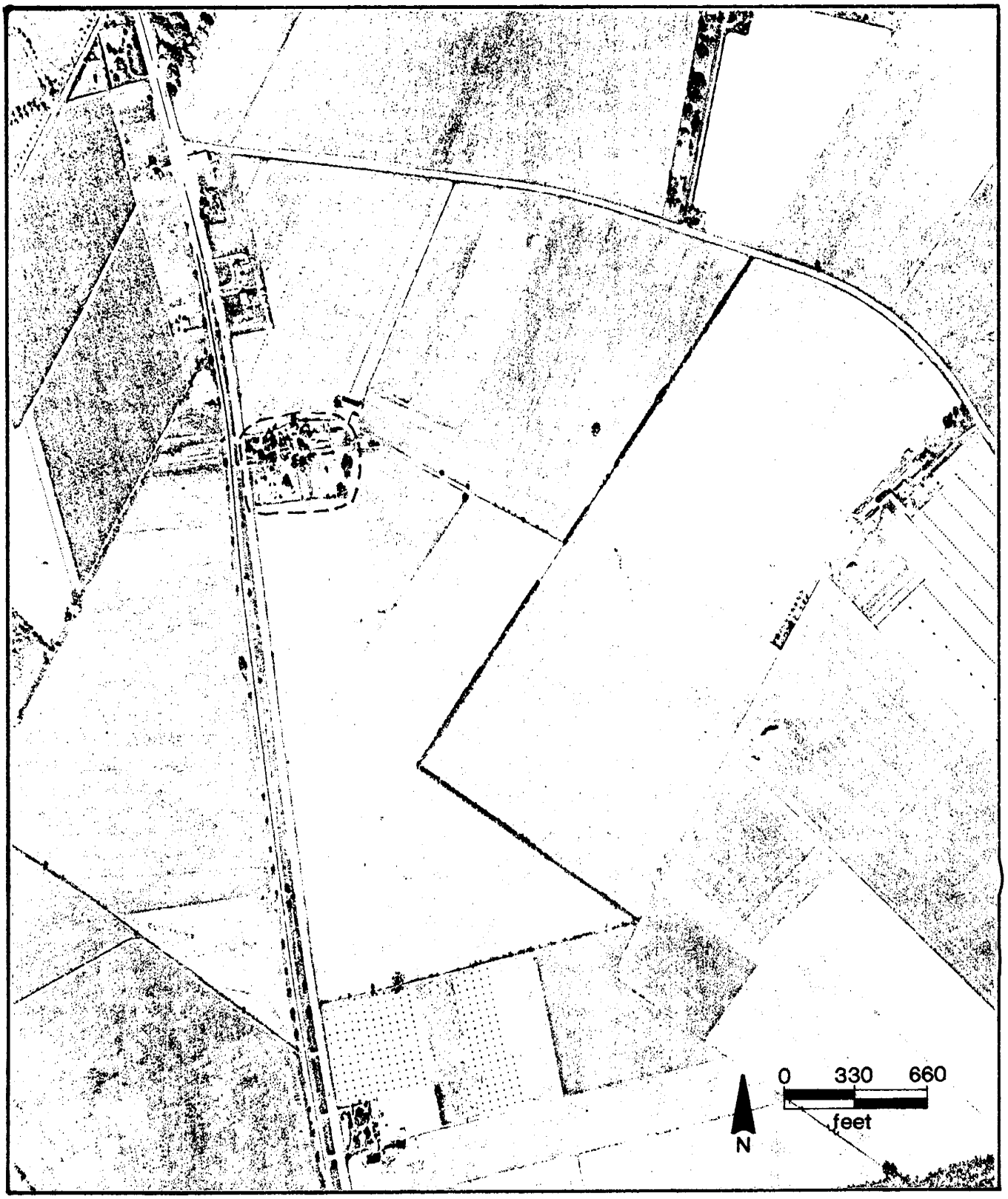


TABLE 6

CHAIN OF TITLE FOR THE G. W. CUMMINS HOUSE OUTBUILDINGS COMPONENT (K-156.2, 7K-A-104), 1837 to 1987

Transaction	Date	Acres	Reference
From Marian Ramunno to Lee Vincent Ramunno	11/7/1987	87	A-43-291
From Pauline Pappas, widow and Stephen T. and Doris E. Hayes to L.V. & Marian Ramunno	11/7/1986	87	V-42-49
From Louis Caras, widower and Kathleen I. Caras, trustee of Louis Caras to Sam N. and Pauline Pappas & Stephen T. & Doris E. Hayes	12/11/1976	104	G-31-513
From Anna M. Slaughter et al. to Louis Caras	3/20/1976	175	F-21-22
From Presly S. and Elizabeth B. Downs to Frank Slaughter	9/11/1916	180	A-11-394
From Wilson Cavendar, trustee of Louisa Cummins to Presly S. Downs	12/29/1910	share	B-10-1
From Walter Cummins to Wilson Cavendar	5/23/1905	share	B-9-431
From Sarah Cummins, decd., to Walter and Louisa Cummins	4/10/1905	share	NCC Will Z-1-320
From Evaline M. Cummins, widow of George W. Cummins, to Sarah and Louisa Cummins	5/8/1889	180	NCC Will Z-1-320
From G. W. Cummins to his wife Evelina M. Cummins	12/28/1888	175	NCC Will X-1-180
From Evelina M. Denny to husband G. W. Cummins	6/8/1837	unknown	NCC Will X-1-180
From Ann Denny to George W. Cummins	1/15/1838	107	M-3-41

Note: Prior to 1838 the G. W. Cummins House (K-156.1) and Outbuildings Component (k-156.2) were part of the John Denny House parcel. The chain of title for the John Denny House parcel is summarized in Table 3.

Wilson, and Morris families since 1691 when Pearman's Choice, the original 600 acre tract, was first divided by Henry Pearman.

After G. W. Cummins obtained title to the property between 1838 and 1853, he undertook extensive renovations to the house (K-156.1) and grounds. To the eighteenth century core of the house, Cummins added a two story frame wing to the western (facing Route 13) side. With the house now two rooms deep, Cummins added a new facade of matched horizontal planking that was painted white and incised with regularly spaced 1" wide strips to simulate ashlar masonry in marble. Cummins then added a wooden portico and 6-fluted Doric columns to the front facade and a small wooden wing along the side of the house to conceal the old brick kitchen wing.

In 1854 Cummins took out an insurance policy on all of the properties he owned. In addition to Woodlawn (K-156.1 and K-156.2), his holdings included a tenant farm in Appoquinimink Hundred, another on the road from Smyrna to Kenton, and a 2-story brick store house on the west corner of Main and Commerce streets in Smyrna. Woodlawn Farm was described on 2 June 1854 as:

> "Item
> 12. One 2 story brick and frame Dwelling value $5250; insured value $3500
> 13. Furniture in #12 and library value $1500; insured value $1000
> 14. New and old Carriage House & Poultry House value $750; insured value $500
> 15. Contents of Carriage House: carriages, harnesses & c.; value $600; insured value $400
> 16. Frame Barn and frame log Stable value $1650; insured value $1100
> 17. Frame Wheat House & frame Hay House & c. value $1250; insured value $800
> 18. Frame Cow House value $300; insured value $200

19. Crops of hay, implements, wagons in said outbuildings and stacks adjacent value $1350; insured value $900"
Kent Mutual Insurance Co.
Application of Policy #385.

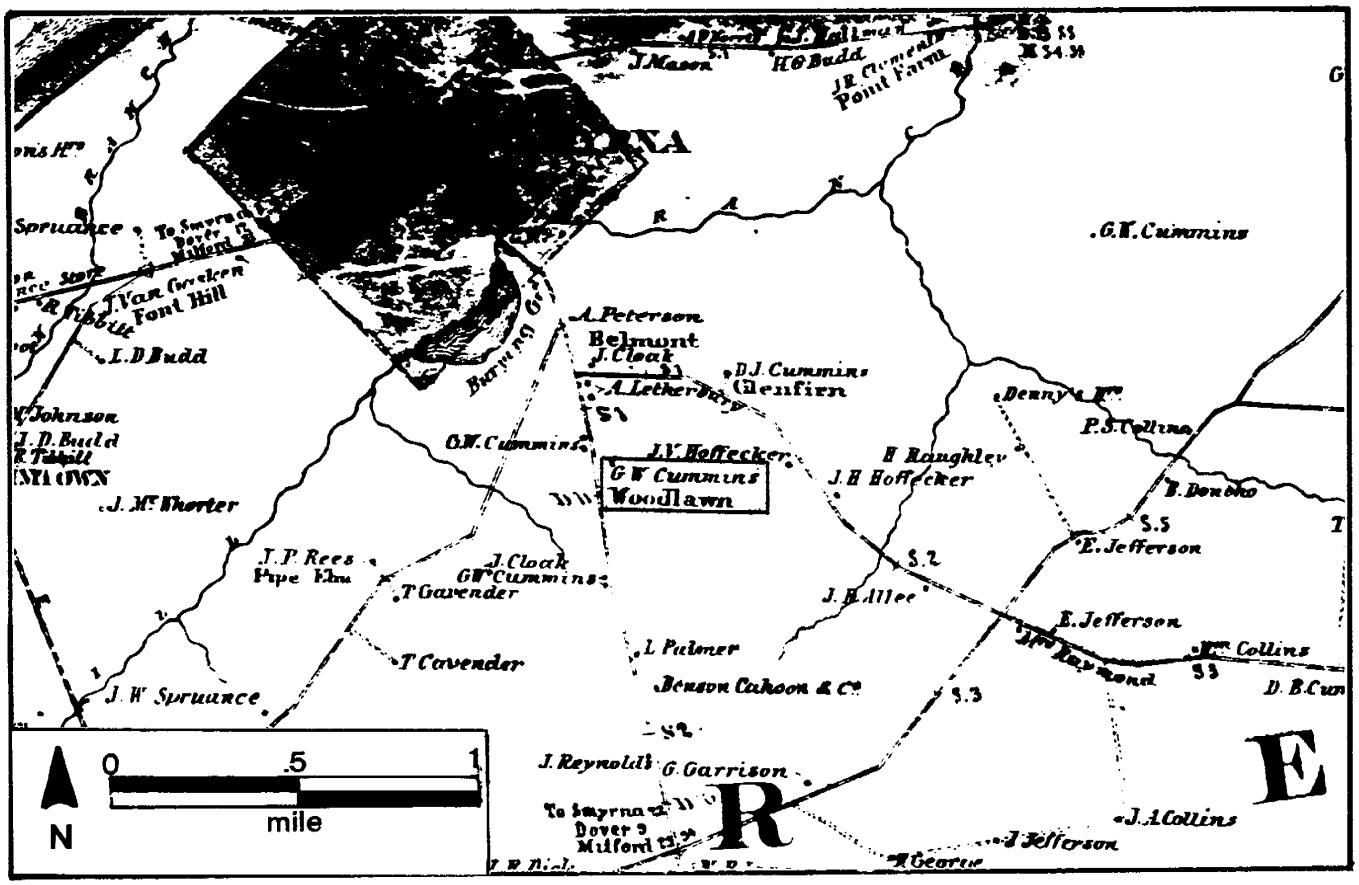
As can be seen in this insurance record, Woodlawn Farm included a number of agricultural outbuildings. Specifically, nine structures are described: two carriage houses, poultry house, frame log stable, and a frame barn, wheat house, hay house, and cow house. All of the outbuildings present in 1854 were still present in 1861 and 1862 when additional policies described the same outbuildings. Of these nine structures, archaeological testing identified the remains of at least three: the "Cow House" (Feature 1), corn crib (Feature 3), and the frame barn (Feature 4).

In 1866 a supplemental insurance policy stated that the wheat house, hay house, corn house and all of the implements and crops stored inside each had been sold to William Hoffecker. It is not known if the structures were removed from the property after their sale. Hoffecker may have been working the land for Cummins and may have purchased the structures only for insurance purposes.

G. W. Cummins and Woodlawn appear on both Byles' 1859 and Beers' 1868 (Figures 36 and 37). Cummins owned the property until his death in 1891. He then left Woodlawn Farm to his wife Evaline. Evaline Cummins then left the property to her two daughters Sarah Ann and Louisa Ann in her 1889 will. Sarah Ann died intestate in 1905 and her share of the property went to her surviving sister Louisa and her brother Walter. Walter Cummins then sold his half of the property to Wilson Cavendar in 1905.

FIGURE 36

G.W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component, Detail of Byles' Atlas (1859)

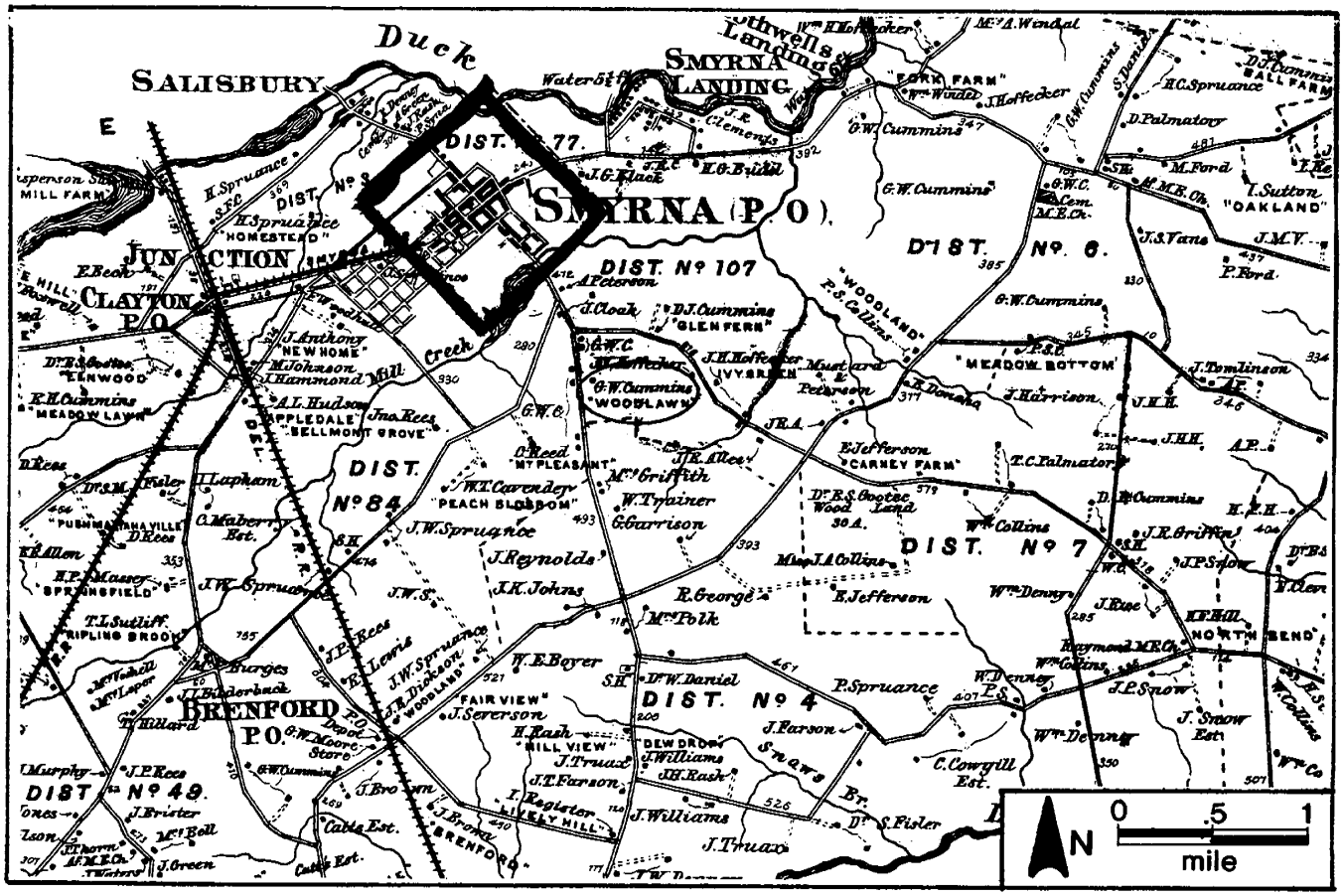


Presly Downs purchased Woodlawn, including Louisa Cummins' share, in 1910 from Cavendar.

Frank Slaughter purchased Woodlawn from Presley Downs in 1916. Slaughter owned and worked the farm until his death ca. 1956. It was Slaughter who owned the farm when the 1948 aerial photograph was taken (Figure 35) Anna Slaughter, the widow of Frank, divided Woodlawn in 1956 when she sold the G. W. Cummins house (K-156.1) to Louis Caras. The house itself then passed through a number of owners including Harrison and Naomi Turner and Robert Fagan who operated the house as a commercial property. Caras purchased the rest of Woodlawn including the 87 acre parcel

FIGURE 37

G.W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component, Detail of Beers' Atlas (1868)



containing the outbuildings component in 1976. Caras then sold the outbuildings parcel to Sam and Pauline Pappas who farmed and leased the parcel to tenant farmers until they sold the property in 1986 to the present owners, L. Vincent and Marian Ramunno.

Phase I Survey Results Summary

The Phase I survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the woodlot behind the G. W. Cummins House (K-156.1) which is known locally as the Thomas England House (even though the property was never owned by England an eighteenth century Smyrna resident). The foundation remains of 4 agricultural outbuildings, Features

1, 3, 4, and 5 were located in the northern half of the woodlot. All appear as intact structures on the 1948 aerial photograph (Figure 35). The location of all of the features identified by archaeological testing at the G. W. Cummins Outbuildings are shown in Figure 34.

Feature 1 consists of the dry laid brick foundation remains of a milk house. One end of the structure contained a subterranean floor probably used for cooling milk. Feature 1 also includes a series of concrete troughs to the east. Feature 3 is a series of four mortared brick and stone piers that formed the foundation of a corn crib. Feature 4 is a mortared stone foundation for a large barn. Feature 5 is the stuccoed concrete block and brick foundation of a three-sided machinery shed adjacent to Feature 4. On the basis of the known features and the potential for additional intact features, a Phase II survey was recommended.

Phase II Survey Results

The Phase II survey consisted of the excavation of 132 shovel test pits and ten 3' X 3' test units. Four additional features, Features 6, 7, 8, and 9, were located by Phase II testing. These features are artifact concentrations associated with small outbuildings that appear on the 1948 aerial photograph (Figure 35). Feature 6 also contains a posthole and postmold feature (Feature 6B and 6C). A small structure appears in the location of Feature 6 in the 1948 aerial photograph. All of the features identified by Phase I and II testing are located within the site limits on Figure 34.

Phase II shovel tests were conducted in a 25' grid through the entire woodlot which was identified by testing as the limits of the site. The density of historic artifacts showed considerable variation and the total number of artifacts per shovel test varied from 269 to less than 2 artifacts. Shovel testing identified Features 6-9 on the basis of artifact distribution. All three features contained artifact densities of greater than 20 artifacts per shovel test. Figure 34 shows the location of Features 6-9 and other areas of high artifact density (greater than 20 artifacts per shovel test) as defined by shovel testing.

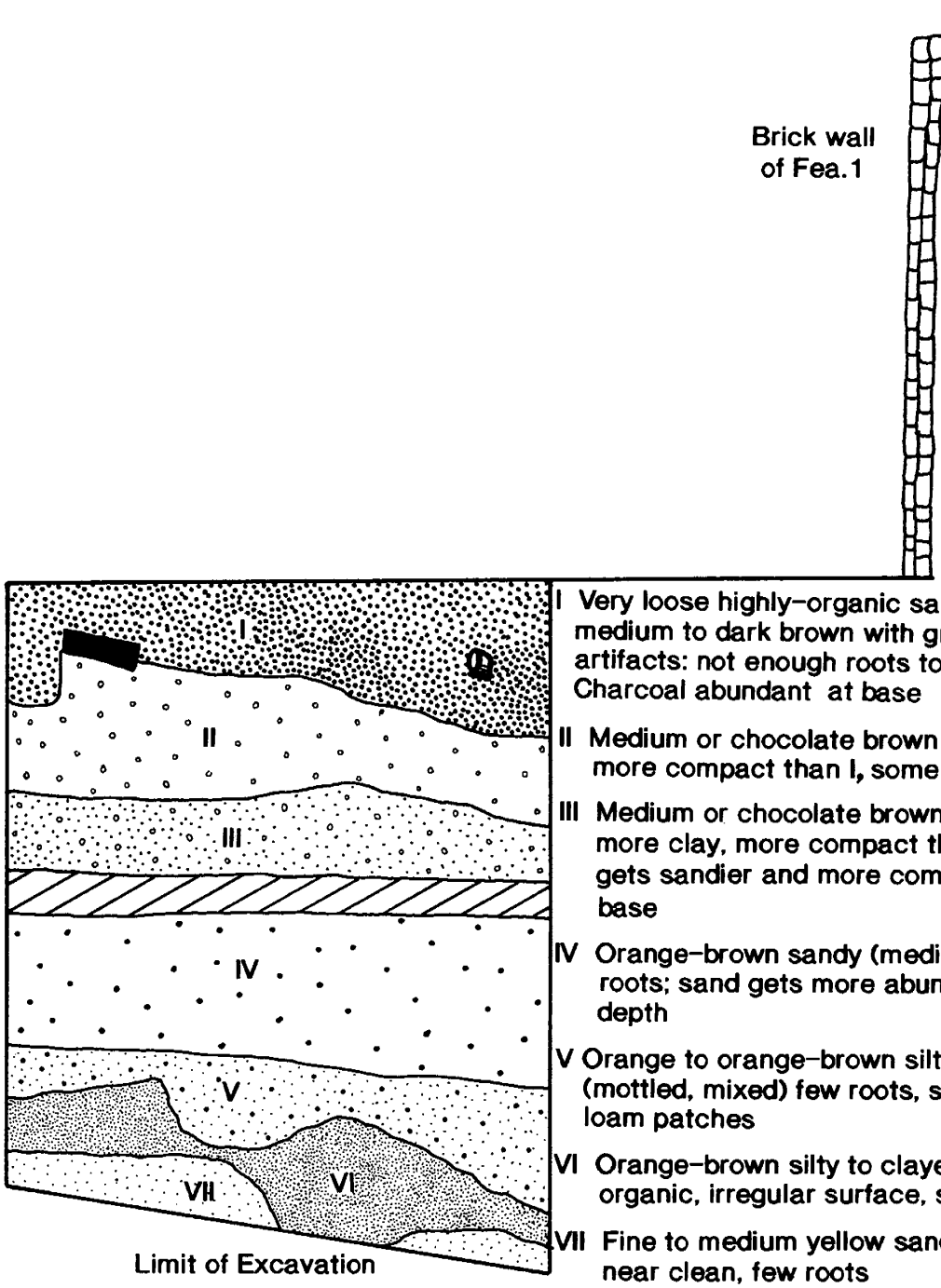
Phase II testing confirmed the location and identity of all of the features initially identified by the Phase I Survey. Feature 1 consisted of the partially intact northwest corner of a milkhouse and cattle feeding structure. Evidence of two walls forming a 10'X 20' structure remained. The foundation was 2 bricks wide, cemented together with a sand mortar, and none of the foundation extended above the present ground surface. A bulkhead entrance was cut into the northwest corner, but no intact stairway was encountered.

Test Unit N182E91 was then excavated inside Feature 1. The packed dirt floor of the structure was encountered at 7.0 feet below ground surface. The depth of the brick foundation walls extended to 3.0' below surface. A profile of the east wall of Test Unit N182E91 showing the packed earth floor (Level 3/Level 4 interface) is shown in Figure 38.

Associated with Feature 1 is a number of concrete troughs approximately 30' to the southeast that appear to have once been

FIGURE 38

G.W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component, Profile of Test Unit N182E91, East Wall



I Very loose highly-organic sandy silty loam, medium to dark brown with great abundance of artifacts: not enough roots to call humis. Charcoal abundant at base

II Medium or chocolate brown clayey loam, more compact than I, some small roots

III Medium or chocolate brown clayey loam with more clay, more compact than II, some roots; gets sandier and more compact towards base

IV Orange-brown sandy (medium) clay with few roots; sand gets more abundant, larger with depth

V Orange to orange-brown silty to clayey sand (mottled, mixed) few roots, some small brown loam patches

VI Orange-brown silty to clayey sand, more organic, irregular surface, some large roots

VII Fine to medium yellow sand, silty in parts, near clean, few roots

Cow bone

packed earth floor

Brick

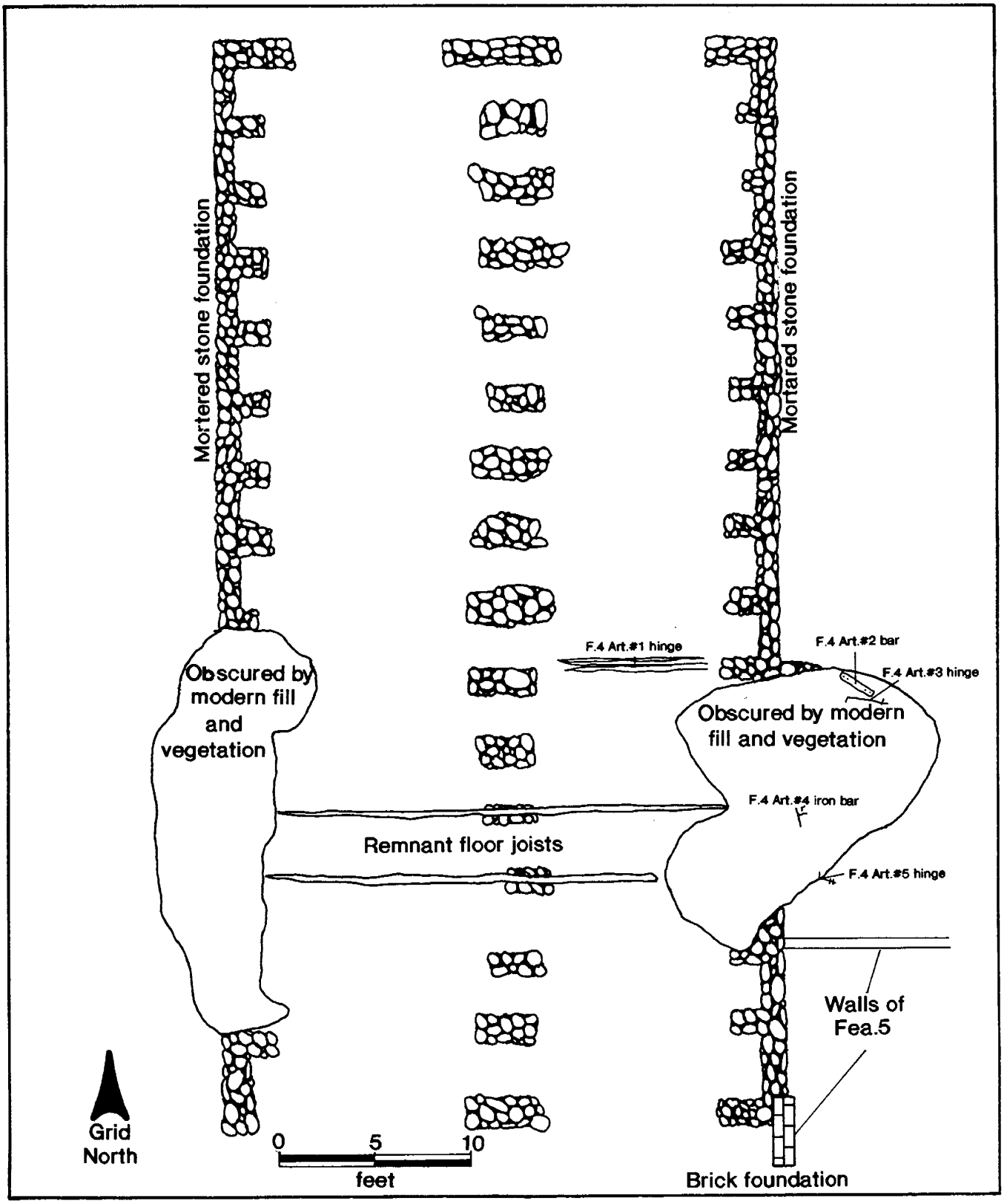
included in the same structure. These troughs are oriented to Feature 1 and are similar to the intact dairy troughs seen at the Savin Farm Site (N-6272). Feature 1 appears to date to the nineteenth century as two panel bottle fragments and four whiteware fragments were recovered from inside the structure in Test Unit N182E91. Other artifacts recovered from this test unit and Test Unit N112E153, the other unit excavated in Feature 1, included large numbers of brick fragments, cut and wire nails, and recent twentieth century clear bottle glass fragments. These artifacts and structural features suggest that Feature 1 is the "Cow House" described in the 1854-1866 insurance records.

Feature 3 consists of the remains of four mortared brick piers. These piers form a rectangle of approximately 7 by 14 feet. Feature 3 appears to have been the foundation of a corn crib, perhaps the corn crib described in the nineteenth century insurance records. No diagnostic nineteenth century artifacts were found associated with Feature 3 although it appears to be earlier than the known twentieth century concrete block structures at the site.

Feature 4 consists of the mortared stone foundation remains of a 60' X 30' barn. Evidence of entrances were located at both the northern and southern gable ends. Two intact wooden joists were located towards the southern end. The intact portion of the foundation extended only a few inches above ground surface. The rocks used in the foundation were large, roughly hewn granite pieces. A plan of Feature 4 showing all of the located architectural remains is given in Figure 39. The location of two

FIGURE 39

G.W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component, Floor Plan of Feature 4 (Barn Foundation)



large iron hinges and one unidentified iron bar found on the surface along the east wall of Feature 4 are also shown in Figure 39. One of the large iron hinges is shown in Plate 4.

Two additional test units were excavated in an area of high artifact density located along the west wall of Feature 4. Test Units N94E122 and N100E118 were excavated to a depth of 1.65 feet below ground surface where sterile orange sandy clay subsoil was encountered. The soil above the subsoil was a medium brown sandy loam plowzone that was approximately 0.9 to 1.1 feet thick. This stratigraphy was typical of the entire site.

Artifacts recovered from Test Units N94E122 and N100E118 consisted almost completely of numerous cut and wire nails and nail fragments. A total of 369 nails and nail fragments including 11 cut nails fragments were recovered from the two test units. Only three ceramic fragments, two pearlware and one whiteware sherd, were found in both test units.

Feature 5 is the remains of the mortared concrete block and brick foundation of a twentieth century machinery shed adjacent to the barn, Feature 4. Three intact walls were located and the interior was divided into 3 bays. The dimensions of the structure were 70' X 35'and the shed opened up towards the south along one of the 70' lengths. All three walls had been stuccoed. Feature 5 is of twentieth century construction and was not specifically tested by Phase II test units.

Feature 6 was defined by a concentration of historic artifacts found by shovel testing. Artifact density ranged from 23 to 74 historic artifacts per shovel test. Artifacts recovered were predominantly architecturally-related nail and window glass

PLATE 4

G.W. Cummins House Outbuilding Component,
Large Iron Hinge Associated with Feature 4

(Barn Foundation)

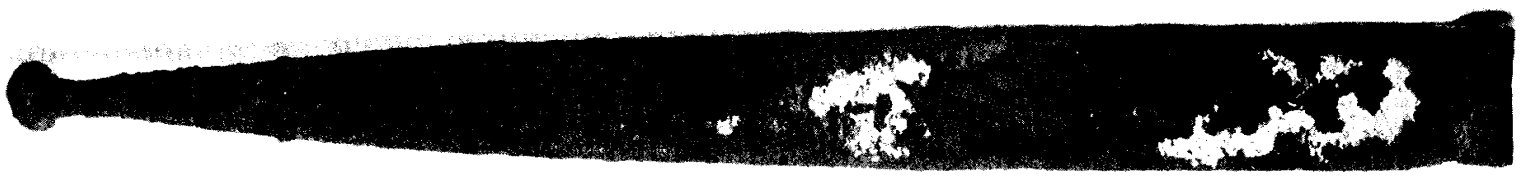
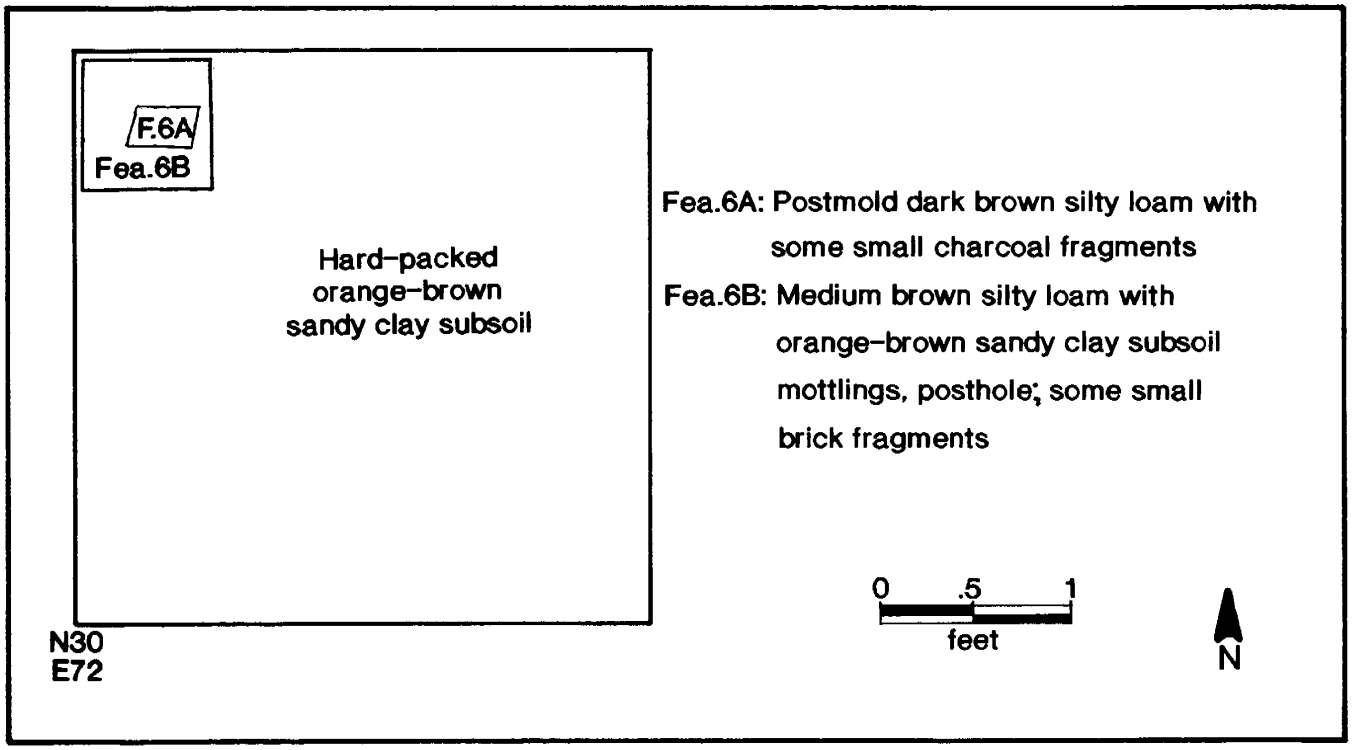


FIGURE 40

G.W. Cummins House Outbuildings Component, Floor Plan of Test Unit N30E72, Showing Features 6A and 6B (Postmold and Posthole)



fragments. Two 3' X 3' test units, N30E72 and N3E51 were excavated within the area of highest artifact density. A total of 245 artifacts were recovered from both test units. Almost all of the artifacts recovered were nails and nail fragments (68 total) and small brick fragments (135 fragments weighing 2 kilograms). The remaining artifacts were largely clear window glass fragments. Two historic ceramic sherds, one whiteware and one redware, were also recovered.

One subsurface feature was identified in Feature 6. This feature, Feature 6A and 6B, was a small postmold and posthole located in the subsoil of Test Unit N30E72. A floor plan of Test Unit N30E72 showing the postmold (Feature 6A) and posthole (Feature 6B) is shown in Figure 40 . Features 6A and 6B extended

from 0.4 to 1.1 feet below surface. The postmold portion was 0.3 feet in diameter. Numerous small brick fragments were found in the dark brown silty loam feature fill. No historic ceramics or other diagnostic artifacts were found in either the postmold or posthole.

The location of Feature 6 corresponds to a small outbuilding visible in the 1948 aerial photograph (Figure 35). Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, it is not known if Feature 6 corresponds to any of the nineteenth century outbuildings described by the insurance records.

Features 7-9 are concentrations of structurally-related and recent bottle glass artifacts identified by Phase II shovel tests. Features 7 and 9 correspond to two small outbuildings visible in the 1948 aerial photograph and that probably date to the twentieth century. The artifacts recovered from Features 7 (Shovel Test Pit 49) and 9 (Shovel Test Pit 83) consisted of numerous small brick fragments, cut and wire nails, and unidentified nail fragments. No ceramics were found in Feature 7. Feature 9 historic ceramics consisted of one small creamware fragment and seven whiteware fragments. Numerous recent clear and amber bottle glass fragments from a recent bottle dump in the area were also found.

One test unit, Test Unit S50E64, was excavated in Feature 7. No features or diagnostic nineteenth century artifacts other than wire nails and two whiteware sherds were located. Thus, it is unknown if the two structures indicated by Features 7 and 9 correspond to any of the nineteenth century structures described by insurance records.

Feature 8 was defined by Shovel Test Pits 93 and 100. Feature 8 is a trash feature along the southwestern edge of the site. Artifacts recovered from these two shovel tests included 281 nails and heavily corroded nail fragments, 15 wire fragments, two brick fragments, and two pieces of coal. No ceramics or other domestic debris were recovered. One test unit was excavated in Feature 8 but no features or diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No structure is shown in the area on the aerial photograph and the density of artifacts suggests it is a refuse area.

Overall, few historic ceramics were recovered from the G. W. Cummins Outbuildings Site which is consistent with the known use of the area. All of the ceramics recovered were small and heavily weathered which precluded any attempts at vessel reconstruction or analyses based on vessel form or decoration. The artifacts recovered from K-156.2 are summarized in Appendix II. Of a total number of 5,927 artifacts recovered from the site, only 107 historic ceramics were found. Whitewares and other mid-to-late nineteenth and twentieth century wares were the most common ceramic types recovered. The only diagnostic eighteenth and early nineteenth ceramics recovered were four sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, three creamware, and 14 pearlware fragments. The small sample size of historic ceramics is inadequate for a mean ceramic date.

Architecturally-related artifacts comprised the bulk (61% including window glass) of the artifacts recovered. Of this artifact class, wire nails were the most common (46%) diagnostic

nail. Cut and wrought nails comprised 35% and 19% of all diagnostic nails. Brick fragments weighing a total of 12.7 kilograms comprised 6% of the total artifacts and 11% of all structurally-related artifacts. Of all the brick fragments recovered, 7% were fragments of glazed bricks.

A total of 1,335 glass fragments (excluding window glass) were recovered during Phase I and II excavations. Clear, amber, and olive molded bottle glass fragments were the most common glass artifacts found. Bottle fragments were evenly distributed over the site although one concentration of twentieth century fragments was noted in Feature 8, a recent trash dump.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, eight historic features were identified at the G.W. Cummins Outbuildings Site (K-156.2). Three of the features, Features 1, 3, and 4 are the foundation remains of three nineteenth century structures identified by archival research and that were utilized until the mid-twentieth century. Features 6, 7, and 9 are less diagnostic, but are probably the remains of nineteenth century structures. Features 7 and 9 in particular appear to date to the twentieth century. Features 5 and 8 were determined to date to the twentieth century. No diagnostic eighteenth century artifacts except for three creamware and four tin-glazed ceramic fragments or features were identified over the entire site. No evidence of a domestic structure was located and the entire site was found to have been plowed. The site was determined to not contribute to the known eighteenth century component of the associated G. W. Cummins House (K-156.1) and no further work is recommended.